(d) During 10th Plan, a target for electrification of 5000 villages has been set by the Ministry through its programme for "electrification of remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages" where grid connectivity will either be not feasible or not cost effective. For this, a variety of non-conventional energy technologies including the solar energy systems are being deployed depending upon local availability of resources and cost effectiveness.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise Grid Interactive Solar PV Power Plant installations

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar PV power plants (kWp)		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	25
2	Punjab	200	0	25
3	Rajasthan	0	0	100
4	Uttaranchal	0	50	0
5	Andaman & Nicobar	50	0	50
6	Lakshadweep	250	0	100
7	Pondicherry	0	0	25
	TOTAL:	500	50	325
	Estimated power generation (million kWh/year)	0.60	0.66	1.05

Villages without electricity in Madhya Pradesh

451. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 25,000 villages in India, of them, 1,300 in Madhya Pradesh alone, will not be connected to the grid by 2012;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans to generate electricity with tifie help of a biomass gasifier as they have done at Kasai in Betul dis^ct; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) During the initiation of the Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry, the States were requested to identify the remote villages which will have to be taken up for electrification through non-conventional energy sources. A tentative list of around 25000 such villages, including 1296 in Madhya Pradesh, \vas compiled by the Ministry on the basis of information submitted by the States. The States were informed that the Ministry will provide support for electrification to those villages out of this list for which a certificate from the state power department was provided to the effect that they will not be electrified by 2012 by conventional means. Such certificates were not received for all the villages in the lists submitted by the State Governments. However, after initiation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana of Ministry of Power in April, 2005, the number of remote villages to be electrified with non-conventional energy sources is also expected to change significantly as substantial extension of the grid will now take place. The responsibility for identification of remote villages where grid connection will either not be feasible or not cost effective has now been given to the Rural Electrification Corporation, who has so far identified 1694 remote villages in 11 States out of which 60 are in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) An outline plan was prepared for creating energy security in villages through use of locally available biomass resources with participation of the local community. It is planned to take up 200 test projects initially. Of the 53 projects sanctioned so far in to States, 13 test projects have been taken up in Madhya Pradesh. Two projects at Kasai village in Betul district and Dewrabandi village in Harda district have so far been completed. The projects include installation of biomass gasifiers for generation of electricity. The remaining projects are under implementation.